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Types of Sedimentary Overlap. By AMADEUS W. GRABAU. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. XVII, pp. 567–636.) Rochester, N. Y., 1906.

The two main types of progressive sedimentary overlap are the marine, in which successive beds overlap toward the source of supply, and the non-marine, in which they overlap progressively away from the source of supply. Phenomena of overlap are described in detail, and the principles deduced from them are applied to the basal Paleozoic series, the basal Mesozoic series, the Devonian Black Shale problem, Saint Peter sandstone, Dakota sandstone, the Chemung-Catskill, Pocono, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, and other examples. The author has reached the conclusion that the Black Shale of the southern Appalachians is Mississippian.

C. W. W.

Interglacial Periods in Canada. By A. P. COLEMAN. Imprenta y fototipía de la Secretaría de Fomento, México. Callejón de Betlemitas numero 8, 1906.

In this paper, which was read before the Mexican meeting of the Geological Congress (1906), the author shows "that extensive interglacial beds of at least three ages occur in Canada, the oldest in British Columbia and Alberta; two later ones, probably between the Illinoian and Iowan, and the Iowan and Wisconsin ice ages, in southern and northern Ontario. Extensive interglacial periods have not yet been disclosed in eastern Canada, though an interesting lignite bed in Cape Breton island is probably interglacial. The most thoroughly studied interglacial formation, that of Toronto, has furnished a large flora and fauna showing temperate conditions."

C. W. W.

The Shelburne and South Bend Meteorites. By OLIVER CUMMINGS FARRINGTON. (Publication No. 109, Field Columbian Museum Geological Series, Vol. III, No. 2. Pp. 23, 18 plates. Chicago, 1906.)

The Shelburne, Ont., meteorite is a stony meteorite consisting of enstatite, chrysolite, and subordinate troilite and nickel—iron. The South Bend, Ind., meteorite consists of 78 per cent. chrysolite and 21 per cent. nickel-iron. The fall of the former was observed.

C. W. W.